

GERASIMOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZYURA, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanization of potato harvesting in the German Democratic Republic.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.4:58-61 '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Germany, East--Potato digger (Machine))

KOZYURA, K. S.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Study of the productivity and uniformity of supply of organic fertilizers using worm-screw scattering apparatus." Rostov-na-Don, 1961. 16 pp with diagrams; (Rostov-na-Don Inst of Agricultural Machine-Building); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 218)

KOZYURA, T.G. [Kozyura, T.H.]; LYANDRES, A.G. [Liandres, A.H.]

Case of glycogenosis in a 6-year-old child. Ped., akush. 1 gin. 23  
no.6:29-30 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Detskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach - A.D.Kiyashko), g.Drogobich.  
(GLYCOGENOSIS)

MOROZENKO, N.K.; SHCHUKIN, S.I.; KOZYURENOK, L.A.

Varzob dike field in the Varzob and Kafirnigan interfluvium in  
the southern Gissar Range (southern Tien Shan). Zap. Vses.  
min. ob-va 93 no.3:289-303 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; KOZYURO, V.I.

Composition and properties of ozocerite in the Cheleken deposits.  
Izv. AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol.nauk no.5:25-31  
'65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR. Submitted June 30, 1965.

11 VA 4-11  
VAYNBAUM, S. YA., AND KPROVA, N. A.

Anomalous Values of Bituminosity of Rocks in the Central Volga Regions  
Tr. n.-i. in-ta geofiz i geokhim. Metodov razvedki, No 3, 1954, -- 89-92

Experience in the use of luminescent-bituminological surveys of deposits along the central Volga show that the anomalous values depend upon the geological structure of the deposits and that their lower limit must be determined for each region separately. For deposits with carbonate rocks these values are not less than  $n \cdot 10^{-3}\%$ , but for deposits in whose cross sections hydrochemical depositions have developed they are  $6.24 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$  and higher. (RZhGeol, no 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

KPSLJAROVA, V.

A new virus disease of potatoes in Czechoslovakia? p. 783

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia,  
Vol. 13, no. 10, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959  
Uncl.

3.5130

S/169/62/000/003/065/098  
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Kraav, V. I.

TITLE: The aerosol theory of atmospheric electricity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 30, abstract 3B249 (Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., no. 120, 1961, 73-77)

TEXT: An examination is made of certain positions that have been put forward to substantiate the aerosol theory of atmospheric electricity, in the appraisal of which the checking of the experimental results in respect of the relation of the charges of droplets to the pH value plays an especially important role. It is pointed out that new measurements, made by another method allowing the charges of separate droplets to be measured directly, have not confirmed the relationship used to substantiate the aerosol theory. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



ACCESSION NR: AT4011512

S/2531/63/000/146/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Kraav, V. I.

TITLE: Attempts to find characteristics which determine the electrical charge of droplets of various solutions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy\*, no. 146, 1963. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo, 28-31.

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric electricity, droplet charge, droplet charge pH dependence, droplet charge conductivity dependence, droplet electrification

ABSTRACT: The problem of the existence of an index, the value of which determines the electrical charge on droplets of different solutions, is of great interest, since in the event of the discovery of such a parameter (or parameters), the results of individual, isolated experiments could be viewed within the framework of a consistent system underlying the detailed investigation of one of the mechanisms of droplet electrification. Since, without additional information, it is impossible not only to approach the general solution of the problem, but even to exclude one of the possible solution variants (1 - the charges on the droplets (q) are related uniquely to the pH, but the dependence of q on pH differs from that indicated by Reshetov; 2 - the charges are determined by some other factor; 3 - there is

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010007-

ACCESSION NR: AT4011512

no one determining factor), the experiments begun at the GGO were continued at the Kafedra obshchey fiziki Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Department of General Physics of Tartu State University). The charges and dimensions of the droplets, obtained by spraying, were measured by the Fuchs - Petryanov method by means of a device similar to that described in the paper by L. G. Makhotkin and V. A. Solov'yov (Elektricheskiye zaryady kapei oblakov i tumanov. Trudy\* GGO, vyp. 97, 1960). The mean arithmetic charge on the droplets ( $\bar{q}$ ) as a function of pH, according to the Tartu University tests, is shown in Fig. 1. For purposes of comparison, the same Figure shows curve 1, plotted according to test results obtained at the GGO. The author explains the evident discrepancy between curves 1 and 2 by the use of different buffer mixtures. The results show that the first of the three variants mentioned above must be discarded, since the mean charges on the droplets are not uniquely determined by the pH. The interesting fact that the curves characterizing the change in the mean charge ( $\bar{q}$ ) as a function of pH (Fig. 1) are reminiscent (in inverted form) of curves characterizing the change in electrical conductivity ( $\chi$ ) of certain solutions, led the investigators, at the time of the experiments at Tartu University, to measure for each solution, in addition to the pH, the electrical conductivity ( $\text{ohm}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The resultant curve  $\chi = \varphi(\text{pH})$  is shown in Figure 1 in inverted form as curve 3. Investigation showed that it is likewise impossible to determine the electrical charges of the droplets on the basis of the electrical conductivity of the initial solution.

- 13 (2/206) -

ACCESSION NR: AT401:512

S/2531/63/000/146/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Kraav, V. I.

TITLE: Attempts to find characteristics which determine the electrical charge of droplets of various solutions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy\*, no. 146, 1963. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo, 28-31.

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric electricity, droplet charge, droplet charge pH dependence, droplet charge conductivity dependence, droplet electrification

ABSTRACT: The problem of the existence of an index, the value of which determines the electrical charge on droplets of different solutions, is of great interest, since in the event of the discovery of such a parameter (or parameters), the results of individual, isolated experiments could be viewed within the framework of a consistent system underlying the detailed investigation of one of the mechanisms of droplet electrification. Since, without additional information, it is impossible not only to approach the general solution of the problem, but even to exclude one of the possible solution variants (1 - the charges on the droplets (q) are related uniquely to the pH, but the dependence of q on pH differs from that indicated by Reshetov; 2 - the charges are determined by some other factor; 3 - there is

Card 1/4 3

ACCESSION NR: AT4011512

no one determining factor), the experiments begun at the GGO were continued at the Kafedra obshchey fiziki Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Department of General Physics of Tartu State University). The charges and dimensions of the droplets, obtained by spraying, were measured by the Fuchs - Petryanov method by means of a device similar to that described in the paper by L. G. Makhotkin and V. A. Solov'yev (Elektricheskiye zaryady\* kapel' oblakov i tumanov. Trudy\* GGO, vyp. 97, 1960). The mean arithmetic charge on the droplets ( $\bar{q}$ ) as a function of pH, according to the Tartu University tests, is shown in Fig. 1. For purposes of comparison, the same Figure shows curve 1, plotted according to test results obtained at the GGO. The author explains the evident discrepancy between curves 1 and 2 by the use of different buffer mixtures. The results show that the first of the three variants mentioned above must be discarded, since the mean charges on the droplets are not uniquely determined by the pH. The interesting fact that the curves characterizing the change in the mean charge ( $\bar{q}$ ) as a function of pH (Fig. 1) are reminiscent (in inverted form) of curves characterizing the change in electrical conductivity ( $\chi$ ) of certain solutions, led the investigators, at the time of the experiments at Tartu University, to measure for each solution, in addition to the pH, the electrical conductivity ( $\text{ohm}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The resultant curve  $\chi = \varphi(\text{pH})$  is shown in Figure 1 in inverted form as curve 3. Investigation showed that it is likewise impossible to determine the electrical charges of the droplets on the basis of the electrical conductivity of the initial solution.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4011512

The concentration of light ions was measured by an Ebert counter. At the present time, in view of the fragmentary and partially incompatible information available, it is hazardous to state whether there is a factual nexus between the unipolarity factor of the droplet charges and the unipolarity factor of the light ions. The author concludes that, while the results of the study indicate that the electrical charges on the droplets are determined neither by the pH nor by X, it is possible that the charges on droplets, obtained by the spraying of various solutions, depend not on the overall conductivity X, but on the ratio of the polar conductivities of the initial solution. "The author expresses his deep gratitude to his supervisor Ya. Reynet and to R. F. Lavrinenko." Original article has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/43

KRAAV, V.I.

Search for characteristics determining the electric charges of  
droplets of various solutions. Trudy GGO no.146:28-31 '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

DERKACH, V.G.; LEVITSKIY, A.M.; KRABBE, S.P.; YEGOROV, N.F.

Drum separators designed by the "Scientific Research and Planning  
Institute for the Mechanical Processing of Minerals" and intended  
for the wet magnetic separation of magnetites. Obog. rud 4  
no.4:34-44 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

(Magnetic separation of ores)

JOHN, C.; KRABCOVA, I.; DUSKOVA, B.; GERSL, T.

Serological reaction on a paper carrier. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.4:  
213-220 J1 '64.

1. Ustav pro lekárskou mikrobiologii a imunologii fakulty vše-  
obecneho lékařství Karlovy University, Praha; laborator Státního  
sanatoria, Praha.

KRABEC, Z.  
HORSKA, S.; HORSKY, J.: technical assistance: KRABEC, Z.

Experimental study of the influence of abnormal uterine action on the state of the fetus (elaboration of model). Rev. Czech. M. 3 no.2: 115-124 1957.

1. Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Prague, Director: Professor J. Trapl.

(LABOR, physiol.

eff. of abnorm. uterine action on fetal rabbits)

(FETUS

same)

(UTERUS, physiol.

abnorm. uterine action, eff. on fetal rabbits)



KRABEC, Z

HORSKY, J.; HORSKA, . . : technical assistance: ~~KRABEC, Z.~~

The development of foetal hypoxia in abnormal uterine action in rabbits. Rev. Czech. M. 3 no.2:125-129 1957.

1. Institute for the Care of Mother and Child Director Prof. J. Tranl.  
(UTERUS, physiol.  
abnorm. uterine action causing asphyxia neonatorum  
in rabbits)  
(ASPHYXIE NEONATORUM, exper.  
caused by abnorm. uterine action in rabbits)

HORSKY, Jan, C.Sc., PŘESL, Jiri, C.Sc.; HENZL, Milan, C.Sc.; ~~KRABEC, Zdenek~~

Effect of oxytocin on the secretion of pituitary gonadotropins.  
Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.8:597-601 1961.

1. Ustav pro pēci o matku a dite, Praha reditel doc. dr. M.Vojta.  
(GONADTROPINS PITUITARY physiol)  
(OXYTOCIN pharmacol)

PRESL, Jiri, C.Sc.; HORSKY, Jan, C.Sc.; HENZL, Milan, C.Sc.; KRABEC, Zdenek

Contribution to the study on changes in bio-electric abdomino-vaginal potentials in the estrus cycle in rats. Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.8:602-606 JI '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha, reditel docent MUDr. M.Vojta,  
zaslouzily lekar CSSR.  
(ESTRUS physiol) (VAGINA physiol) (ABDOMEN physiol)

LAITL, J.; Technická spolupráce: KRABEC, Z.

Resistance of the body to anoxia during the course of ontogenesis  
and the effect of chlorpromazine. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.10:659-662  
D'63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel doc. dr.  
M. Vojta.

\*

PA 50T90

KRABETS, T. P.

USSR/Physics

Optics

Spectroscopy

Jan 1947

"Thirty Years of Soviet Optics," T. P. Krabets, 29<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pp

"Uspekhi Fiz Nauk" Vol XXXIII, No 1

Discusses various aspects of Soviet optics for past 30 years. Gives short passage on optics in pre-Revolutionary days, and during infancy of the Soviet Republic. Presents short history of development of Soviet optics industry and closely related industries. Scientists listed include those in fields of atom spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, diffusion of light, photochemistry, atmospheric optics, and actinometry, etc.

IC

50T90

KRABIN, A.I., prof. [deceased]; ZOBIN, V.S., inzh., retsenzent;  
YAMINSKIY, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.,

[Compressed air; production, use, means of economy] Szha-  
tyi vozdukh; vyrabotka, potreblenie, puti ekonomii. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 342 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

KAZAKOV, V.I., dotsent; KRABKIN, B.S., dotsent; BAKSHT, B.P., vrach.

Utilization of one of the components of the phytoncidal complex of  
the forms of trichophytosis and microsporiasis. Vest.ven.i dermat.  
no.5:51 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz kafedry dermatologii i biologii Chkalovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.  
(Phytoncides) (Medical mycology)

KRASNOSELOV, P. (russian)

A natural parameter of a curve in the symplectic space. Annales  
Pol math (5) no. 2, 189-194, '64



KRACH, Edward, mgr.inz.

Seismic modeling. Nafta Pol 18 no.6:3uppl.: Biuletyn  
Instytutu Naftowego 12 no.2/3:3-4. Je '62.

KRACH, Edward, mgr

Possibilities of extending the profile curves of average speed  
based on speed measurements taken on drill cores. Nafta 21 no.1:  
Suppl: Biul inst naft 15 no.1/2:1 '65.



KRACH, H.

Characteristics of lignin as a waste product of the hydrolysis of wood. p. 1.

SYLWAN. (Wydział Nauk Rolniczych i Lesnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Polskie Towarzystwo Lesne) Warszawa, Poland (Journal on forestry issued by the Section of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences; and the Polish Society of Forestry; with English and Russian summaries. Includes supplements; Biuletyn Instytutu Badawczego Lesnictwa, bulletin of the Forest Research Institute; Biuletyn Instytutu Technologii Drewna, bulletin of the Institute of Wood Technology; Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Drzewnictwa, documentation of the Institute of Wood Technology; and Przegląd Dokumentacyjny Lesnictwa, documentation of the Forest Research Institute. Monthly) Vol. 101, no. 3, Mar. 1957

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Chemical Wood Products. Hydrolysis  
Industry.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29057.

Author : Wasilewski, M. and Krach, H.

Inst :

Title : Investigation of Changes Occurring in Woods Dried  
in Organic Liquids.

Orig Pub: Przemysl Drzewny, 2, No 8, 1-8 (1958) (in Polish)

Abstract: The rate of drying of the wood with the above  
process is determined by the rate of diffusion of  
the moisture from the inner layers of the wood to  
the surface; hence the process proceeds at a con-  
stantly changing rate. Toluene appears to be the

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Chemical Wood Products. Hydrolysis  
Industry.

II

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29057.

most effective heat-transfer agent, compared to air,  
and the drying process proceeds faster in toluene  
vapor. This, however, has a negative effect on the  
quality of the dried product (the wood shows internal  
stresses and a nonuniform moisture distribution). The  
utilization of toluene is indicated for the drying  
of small-size wood. Drying in toluene vapor is most  
suitable for the predrying of very wet wood to a  
moisture content corresponding to the saturation mois-  
ture content of the fiber. -- Ye. Gurvich.

Card : 2/2

246

MARKIEWICZ, Regina; KRACH, Hermina

Comparing the quality of transparent coatings used for furniture finishing. Przem drzewny 12 no.8:22-24 '61.

KRAHN, J.

POLAND

HOFFMANN, Bogdan, KAZANOWSKA, Wanda, KILCZYŃSKI, Waldemar, and KRACH, Jadwiga, Clinic of Dermatology (Klinika Dermatologiczna), Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Klinika Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych), and the Department of Hygiene (Zakład Higieny) of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Białystok.

"Serological Diagnosis of Trichomonas Infection"

Warsaw, *Pracownicy Doświadczalna i Mikrobiologia*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 63, pp. 91-99.

Abstracts [Authors' English summary modified] Using the CF test with Trichomonas antigen on human sera, the authors found the most specific and sensitive, and encouraging for further development of serological methods for diagnosis of this disease. They give materials and procedure, and a statistical analysis of their findings. Of the 13 references, 2 are Polish, 4 are German, and 7 are English.

1/1

18

HOFFMANN, Bogdan; KAZANOWSKA, Wanda; KILCZEWSKI, Waldemar; KRACH, Jadwiga

Serological diagnosis of Trichomonas infection. Med. dosw. mikrobiol.  
15 no.1:91-99 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej, z Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob  
Kobietych i z Zakładu Higieny AM w Białymstoku.

(TRICHOMONAS INFECTIONS) (SERODIAGNOSIS)  
(TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS) (STATISTICS)



GRACH, W.

Materials contributing to the knowledge of the Polish Miocene. Pt. 1.

P. 105 (ROZCIER) Poland, Vol. 25, No. 2, 1955 (published 1957)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957.

KRACH, W.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodical: KWARTALNIK GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1958.

KRACH, W. The significance of macrofauna in the stratigraphy of the Polish  
Miocene. p. 44.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 10, Vol. 8, No. 5,  
May 1959, Unclass.

KRACH, W.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodicals KWARTALNIK GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 2, no. 1, 1958.

KRACH, W. Stratigraphy of the Miocene of the upper Oder and upper Vistula river basins and its connection with Poland's eastern territory . p. 82.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,  
May 1959, Unclass.

KRACH, W.

"Neocene in Southern Poland and adjacent regions."

GEOLOGICKE PRACE; ZPRAVY, (Slovenska akademcia vied, Geologicky ustav  
Dionyza Stura) Bratislave, Czechoslovakia, No. 15, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol 8, No. 8, August, 1959.

JUCHA, Stanislaw; KRACH, Wilhelm

New finds of fauna in the menilitic series. Acta geol Pol  
12 no.2:227-262 '62.

1. Katedra Geologii i Katedra Paleontologii, Akademia Gorniczo-  
Hutnicza, Krakow.

KFACH, Wilhelm

Outlines of the stratigraphy of the Miocene of southern Poland.  
Rocz geol Krakow 32 no.4:529-557 '62.

1. Pracownia Geologii Stratigraficznej, Zaklad Nauk Geologicznych,  
Polska Akademia Nauk, Krakow.

ALEXANDROWICZ, Stefan Witold; KRACH, Wilhelm

The Lower Tortonian from Przeciszow near Oswiecim. Roczn.  
geol. Krakow 33 no. 4:493-515 1963.

1. Department of Geology and Palaeontology, School of Mining  
and Metallurgy, Krakow.

KONIOR, K.; KRACH, W.

Autochthonous miocene of the B 4 borehole in the West  
Carpathian foreland. Bul geolog PAN 12 no.3:181-185 1964.

1. Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Krakow  
Branch of the Institute of Geology, Polish Academy of  
Sciences. Presented by E. Passendorfer.



KONIOR, Konrad; KRACH, Wilhelm

The Dobosiec conglomerates and the Miocene fauna from borehole B 4 near Bielsko. Acta geol Pol 15 no.1:39-34 '65.

1. Carpathian Field Station, Krakow, of the Institute of Geology, and Department of Geology and Stratigraphy of the Institute of Geologic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.  
Submitted March 1964.

KRACHANOV, EM.; STOYKOV, J.; LEUTSKANOV, H. [Leutskanov, H.; VEDENOV, V.

Effect of certain factors on the gel-forming properties of  
sunflower pectin. Zhar. prikl. khim. 37 no. 10-11 1964 p. 166.

AFS 17:109

1. Higher Institute of Food and Spice Industry, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

S/026/61/000/003/004/006  
A166/A127

AUTHORS: Krachenko, I. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Winter and Spring Storms

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 3, 1961, 73-75

TEXT: The author relates accounts of winter and spring storms which occurred over the USSR in 1958, 1959 and 1960 and discusses some of their common features. I.A. Gal'perin, head of the Kuyganskaya meteostantsiya (Kuygan Meteorological Station), observed a storm over the Ili River near Lake Balkhash at 11.35 hr on 3. December 1958. D.A. Burtsev and N.A. Belashchenko of the Krymskoye gidrometbyuro (Crimean Hydrometeorological Bureau) observed a storm over Simferopol' on 12 January 1959. Professor N.V. Ponyrko noted a storm over L'vov on 21 February 1959. O.M. Chefranov noted a storm over Lipetsk at 20,00 hr. on 30 March 1960. V. Klevetskiy observed a storm over Riga in the evening of 10 April 1959. A. Solodnikov observed a storm over Perm' on 24 May 1959.

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Winter and Spring Storms

S/026/61/000/003/004/006  
A166/A127

Comparison of the accounts shows that the storms mostly occurred on the cold front of an active cyclone with moist, unsettled atmosphere, under pronounced stream conditions in the upper troposphere and in places where the local relief favored the formation of storms. Winter storms are usually connected with cumulus rain clouds which form at below-zero temperatures. These storms can develop with cumulus rain clouds 3 km thick, as opposed to summer storms which require a cloud layer of not less than 4.5 km. There are 2 maps.

Card 2/2

KODENTSOV, A.Ya.; GUBANOV, M.S.; YES'KOV, L.I.; KRACHENTSEV, V.I.;  
KHATCHENOK, G.K.

Working part of the grab on a noncontinuous loader. Gpr. zhur  
no.4:75 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Loading and unloading—Technological innovations)

SAFONOV, A.; SHINDIN, F.; BUKOV, F.; KRACHINA, V.; KUZIN, A.;  
SAVENKOV, A.

Preparing for the transition to a seven-hour workday. Den.1  
kred. 18 no.5:64-69 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter Gorlovskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka Stalinskoy oblasti (for Safonov). 2. Glavnyy bukhgalter Stalinskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka (for Shindin). 3. Starshiy kassir Stalinskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka (for Bukov). 4. Glavnyy bukhgalter Baranovicheskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka (for Krachina). 5. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Andizhanskoy oblastnoy kontoroy Gosbanka (for Kuzin). 6. Starshiy inspektor Andizhanskoy oblastnoy kontoroy Gosbanka (for Savenkov).

(Hours of labor) (Banks and banking)

K R A C H H N O , T V

44791  
Bel'skov, V. G., Dobretsov, L. E., SOV/181-11-26/21  
Kharchov, A. L., Krachko, E. V., Repnikova, M. I.

Emission Properties of Germanium Treated in Cesium Vapor

Physika brendage tela, 1959, Vol. 1, No. 11, pp 1768-1770 (USSR)

The thermal, photoelectric and secondary electron emission properties of monocrystalline germanium samples and germanium films were measured in the conventional way. For the germanium films the germanium was deposited by evaporation in vacuum on glass or a tantalum foil and the latter was subsequently treated in cesium vapor. The measuring results are the following: for the germanium film deposited by evaporation on glass and subsequently processed, an increase by 2 orders of magnitude could be established in the electrical conductivity. This points toward a change in volume of the layer. Figure 1 contains the dependence of the real work function  $\phi_r$  on the temperature of the cathode following a cesium treatment at 800°C cathode temperature and a 150°C cesium treatment temperature. If the cathode is heated at 750-800°C sufficiently long after the cesium treatment and if the cesium vapors are frozen out, one can

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again obtain a  $\phi_r$  corresponding to the value of pure germanium. Figure 2 represents the characteristic spectrum distribution of 2 photoelectric elements, whose germanium photoelectric cathodes were treated in the following method: a) germanium was evaporated in vacuum on monocrystalline germanium glass, and treated with cesium; precipitated on temperature of the vapor and the sample was 2000°C; b) The photoelectric cathode was illuminated through an violet glass mounted before the sample. Figure 3 contains the curves of the secondary electron-emission coefficient  $\sigma$  (measured at room temperature) for the following samples: a) annealed germanium; b) germanium treated at 1500°C in cesium vapor; c) germanium treated at 1500°C in cesium vapor and for several minutes at a sample temperature of 2000°C. Figures 2 and 3 show that, disregarding a certain shift, the curves of the curves is maintained for both samples. Additional details will be published in the near future. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR  
Card 2/3 (Leningrad, Physico-technical Institute of the AN SSSR)

42733

S/109/62/007/011/012/012

D295/D308

9.3/20

AUTHORS:

Matskevich, T.L., Krachino, T.V. and  
Kazantsev, A.P.

TITLE:

Thermal electron emission of  $TaB_2$

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 11,  
1962, 1972 - 1973

TEXT:

The thermionic properties of  $TaB_2$  have been investigated with a view to its use as a cathode. Tungsten, tantalum, tungsten carbide and spectrally pure carbon were used as the base layers. The results are illustrated by the example of the 'ageing curve' of a  $TaB_2$  cathode on tungsten, showing the emission current density for 600 V anode voltage as a function of time in the course of heat treatment. The treatment temperature and the work function at the beginning and end of each ageing stage are indicated. At high temperatures (1910 - 2490° K) the emission decreases sharply owing to deactivation. Maximum emission of 1-3 A/cm<sup>2</sup> (minimum work function 2.8 - 2.9 eV) is obtained at 1600-

Card 1/2



Thermal electron emission of  $TaB_2$  S/109/62/007/011/012/012  
D295/D308

1800°K. An anomalous Schottky effect is observed for field intensities up to  $6 \times 10^4$  V/cm. The use of  $TaB_2$  as an efficient emitter is ruled out both at low and at high temperatures, whatever the base layer. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1962

Card 2/2

34213

S/057/62/032/002/014/022

B124/B102

26.2253

AUTHORS: Matskevich, T. L., and Krachino, T. V.

TITLE: Thermionic emission from some high-melting compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 220 - 223

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the thermionic current density measured for NbC, a solid solution of NbC-UC containing 14.4% U, a solid solution of TaC-UC containing 20% UC, and ZrC has been established. The work functions of these compounds were determined using the total current method. Thermionic emission was measured with a device containing a directly heated cathode, a Ta anode, and protective electrodes. The device was evacuated with a mercury diffusion pump to less than  $10^{-7}$  mm Hg. The cathodes were heated while continuously evacuating to at least  $10^{-6}$  mm Hg and the thermionic emission current was measured simultaneously. The cathode temperature was measured with an optical pyrometer. Tapes and wires were used as base-plate materials; in the first case, the examined substance was applied to one side of the tape only, and temperature was measured from the other side of the tape, while in the second case only

Card (1/3) X

34213

S/057/62/032/002/014/022

B124/B102

Thermionic emission from ...

the temperature determined from luminosity was measured. The emission coefficient for  $\lambda = 0.65$  is about 0.95 for NbC, and 0.96 for ZrC. The cathodes were prepared by applying a suspension of powdered material in a nitrocellulose solution in amyl acetate to the base plate up to a thickness of  $100\mu$ , the grain size of the powder being about  $10\mu$ . For TaC-UC and NbC-UC, only a WC-coated tungsten wire was used, which can be heated without destruction up to about  $2700^\circ\text{K}$ , whereas tapes consisting of W and Ta and  $30\mu$  thick, and W and WC wires were used for NbC. ZrC was examined both on W and Ta. The dependence of the current density on the actual temperature was measured for ZrC on W and for ZrC on Ta and the influence of thermal history on the thermionic emission of some cathodes was studied. The temperature dependence of the current density for TaC-UC, NbC, and WC-W was well reproducible. M. B. Vol'fson is mentioned, and L. N. Dobretsov is thanked. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 1 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Grover, Nucleonics 17, No. 7, 54, 1959; R. W. Pidd, J. Appl. Phys. 30, No. 10, 1575, 1959; D. L. Goldwater, R. A. Haddan, J. Appl. Phys. 22, no. 1, 70, 1951; F. H. Morgan, J. Appl. Phys. 22, 108, 1951.

Card 2/3

34213

S/057/62/032/002/014/022  
B124/B102

Thermionic emission from ...

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,  
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe; AS  
USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961.

Card 3/3

✓

ACCESSION NR: AP4043678

S/0109/64/009/008/1440/1446

AUTHOR: Kazantsev, A. P.; Krachino, T. V.; Matskevich, T. L.

TITLE: Thermionic emission of zirconium carbide

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 1440-1446

TOPIC TAGS: thermionic emission, zirconium carbide, cathode emission

ABSTRACT: The emission from ZrC powder (on Ta, C, or W backing) and ZrC bars was experimentally investigated in a 1,300--2,400K-temperature range; the ion current from ZrC in Cs vapor was measured. The maximum permissible operating temperature of ZrC cathodes on a W backing is found to be 2,400K. The good emission characteristics of a ZrC cathode are proved by the fact that current densities up to 37 amp/cm<sup>2</sup> at  $5 \times 10^4$  v/cm and 2,400K are possible. It is also found that the experimental Schottky-line slope is 1.4 times greater than its theoretical value. The life of the above cathode is limited by the evaporation

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043678

rate of ZrC; the active layer hardly changes its emission characteristics in the process of evaporation. The surface ionization of ZrC obeys the Sach-Langmuir law. "The authors are deeply grateful to L. N. Dobretsov for his constant interest and help in the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 15024-65 EWP(s)/EPA(s)-2/EST(s)/EPR(n)-2/EPR/EPA(bb)-2/EXP(b)/EMP(t) Pa-u/Po-l/  
Pt-10 SSD/ASD(s)-5/AFNL/ESD(t) AF/WH/WJ/JD/JG  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049044 8,0057/64/034/011/2021/2027

AUTHOR: Matskevich, T.L.; Krachino, T.V.; Kasantsev, A.P.; Markova, L.S.

TITLE: Thermionic emission properties of certain high-melting compounds on metal backings

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.11, 1964, 2021-2027

TOPIC TAGS: thermionic emission, cathode layer, emitter, refractory compound, carbide, boride

ABSTRACT: The present study was initiated in 1959 in the laboratory of L.N.Dobretsov in view of the growing need for efficient high-temperature emitters and the paucity of experimental data on suitable refractory compounds. The principal purposes of the work were to obtain data on the thermomissive properties of a series of high-melting compounds at temperatures above 2000K, including the emissive properties in cesium vapor, and to determine what factors limit the maximum operating temperature. The materials investigated so far include ZrC, TaC, NbC, HfC, HfO<sub>2</sub>, and (UC)<sub>0.2</sub>-(ZrO)<sub>0.8</sub>, which have been studied earlier, and WC, VC, HfB<sub>2</sub>, TaB<sub>2</sub>.

Card 1/3

L-15024-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP4049044

(UC) $_{0.08}$ -(NbC) $_{0.92}$  and (UC) $_{0.2}$ -(TaC) $_{0.8}$ , which had not been investigated previously for their thermionic emission characteristics. The powdered materials were coated in the form of a suspension in amyloacetate with cellulose binder on one side of direct heated ribbon filaments of Ta, W or WC (one or more as seemed appropriate; TaB<sub>2</sub> was tested on all three bases, plus C). The thickness of the coatings was 20 to 40 microns. The measurements were carried out in a special tube. The results are presented in tables (and for some materials as curves) giving the values of the minimum work function  $\phi_{\min}$  that could be obtained in the process of aging, the maximum temperature at which this minimum work function still obtained, the current density at  $T_{\min}$ , the maximum temperature attained in heating and the corresponding work function and current density, the main reason for failure (reaction with the base or evaporation), the rate of evaporation or reaction, the temperature range in which a current of 1 to 3 A/cm<sup>2</sup> could be taken off, the cesium vapor pressure necessary for compensating the space charge, and some secondary data derived from the above. In the cases of HfB<sub>2</sub>, HfC, ZrC and (UC) $_{0.2}$ -(ZrC) $_{0.8}$ , the effect of cesium vapor adsorption on thermionic emission also was studied. It was found that many of the investigated cathode coatings are more efficient in the 1850 to 2200K range than uncoated metallic cathodes and have reasonably long service lives

Card 2/3



L 15024-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048044

(over 1000 hours).  $\text{HfB}_2$  adsorbs cesium better than W; the other compounds investigated in this respect are poorer adsorbers. Surface ionization of cesium on ZrC and TaC obeys the Schottky-Langmuir equation at  $T = 1400$  to  $1800^\circ\text{K}$  and  $p_{\text{Cs}} = 0.001$  mm Hg. The authors are grateful to L.N. Dohretsov for his constant interest and help in the work." Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 3 figures, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

AID PRESS: 3143

Card 3/3

**KRACHINO, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.**

Protective arrangement for single wire telegraph lines against interference by ground currents originating in magnetic storms. Vest.sviazi 14 no.2:7-9 F '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Dotsent Leningradskogo vysshego morekhodnogo uchilishcha.  
(Telegraph lines)

KRACHINO, V.V.

Determining the optimal length of an air gap in magnetic circuits  
created by ferromagnets. Uch. zap. VIMU no. 2:7-14 J1 '56.

(MIRA 11:8)

1. Kafedra radionavigatsionnykh ustroystv Leningradskogo vysshogo  
inzhenerenogo morskogo uchilishcha im. admirala Makarova.  
(Electromagnetism)

KRACHINO, V. V.

GETSOV, David Iosifovich; KRYUCHKOV, Stepan Aleksyevich; KRACHINO, V.V.,  
redaktor; BIRYUKOVA, N.G., redaktor; ANDREYENKO, Z.D., redaktor  
izdatel'stva; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Ship communication systems and signaling] Vnutrisudovaya svyaz'  
i signalizatsiya. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 311 p.  
(Merchant marine--Signaling) (MLRA 10:9)  
(Telephone) (Ships--Equipment supplies)

L 25664-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2

ACC NR: AM6006948

(N)

Monograph

UR/79

78

BH/

Krachino, Vladimir Vasil'yevich

Automation of radio electronic devices in the merchant marine  
(Elektroradioavtomatika na morskoy flote) Moscow, Izd-vo "Trans-  
port", 1965. 217 p. illus., biblio. 4000 copies printed. Textbook  
for students at radio engineering faculties of higher naval engineer-  
ing institutes of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine.

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, linear automatic control, automatic  
control system, automatic navigator, maritime radio, radio communi-  
cation, automatic frequency control, automatic gain control, navi-  
gation radar, Loran equipment radar rangefinding

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook has been approved by the Ministry  
of Merchant Marine for use in radio engineering courses in marine  
schools of higher engineering education. It may also be used in  
refresher courses for commanding personnel of transport and fishing  
fleets, as well as for engineers and technicians working in this  
field. The book deals with the fundamentals of automatic measuring  
control theory, automatic measuring system analysis methods, and  
their application to the radio and electronic devices used in  
merchant marine, transport, and fishing (industrial) fleets.

Card 1/6

L 25664-66

ACC NR: AM6006948

The possibility of using digital computers in navigation systems is also discussed. This textbook is based on a series of lectures entitled "Electro-radio-automation" given by the author over a period of many years in the Leningrad Higher Maritime Engineering School im. Admiral S.O. Makarov. No personalities are mentioned. There are 40 Soviet references.

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ACC NR: AM6006948

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ACC NR: AM6006948

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SUB CODE: G9, 17/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul65/

ORIG REF: 040/ COM REF: 000/

Card 6/6 *la*

ACC NR: AP6026422

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/006/005/0061/0063

AUTHOR: Krachkevich, L. N. (Captain 2d Rank)

ORG: None

TITLE: Evaluating the accuracy of the most probable ship's position

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 5, 1966, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, mathematic method, ranging, navigator training

ABSTRACT: A method involving assignment of weights to observations made in determining a ship's position at sea is suggested in which a scale is used, the lower portion of which is uniform while the upper is not. Examples of use of the scale, together with solutions, and comparisons between accepted methods already in use and the method suggested are included. It is pointed out that the simplicity of using the scales, the rapidity of the calculations, and the objectiveness of the results, make the suggested method for evaluating the accuracy of the most probable position completely acceptable for use by shipboard navigators. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 17/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

BOBKOV, V.F., kapitan 1-go ranga; KRACHKEVICH, L.N., kapitan 2-go ranga

Organization of astronomical observations and their processing on  
submarines. Mor. sbor. 48 no.12:36-43 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

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(MERA 18:8)

1. What is the purpose of the study?  
 2. What are the research questions or hypotheses?  
 3. What is the study design?  
 4. What are the variables?  
 5. What are the data sources?  
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in the process of determining the location of the  
dipole equilibrium point. (See, for ex., fig. 165.  
(1964, 1965))

L 6532-66 EWT(d) BC

ACC NR: AP5022851

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/009/0065/0069

AUTHOR: Krachkevich, L. N. (Commander)

ORG: None

TITLE: Simplified method of determining the accuracy of a ship's location

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 9, 1965, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, graphic technique

ABSTRACT: Two graphs (see Fig. 1) are proposed for determining the accuracy of a ship's location obtained from two and three position lines. Theoretical considerations and experiments indicate that the error does not exceed 2 to 5% in most cases. The technique is recommended instead of the method of elliptical errors, which is often too difficult to handle for a ship's mate. The plotting of the graphs is fully explained. The graph has two scales of M (radius of the mean square error of location): the value of M is selected from the left-hand scale for three position lines, and from the right-hand scale for two lines. Curves corresponding to definite values of mean square errors of measurements (m) are plotted on the graphs. The use of the graphs is illustrated with specific examples. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: NG / SUBM DATE: 00 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 000

Card 1/2

L 6532-66

ACC NR: AP5022851

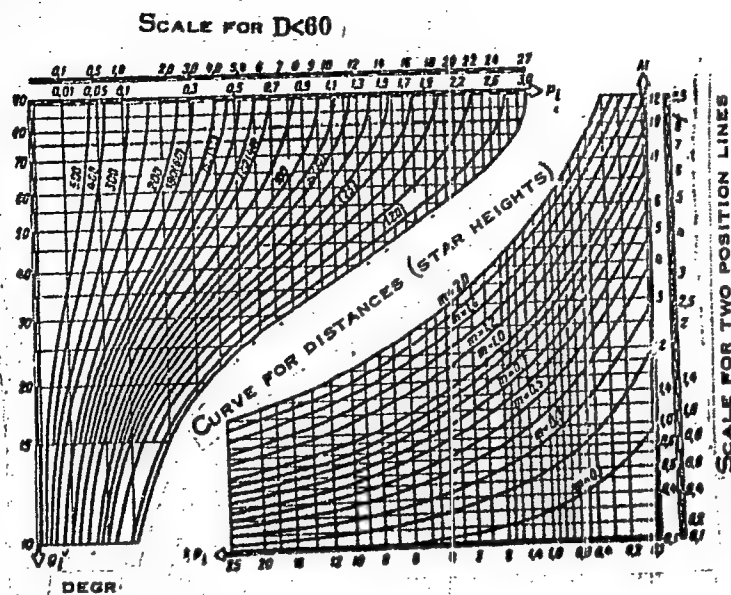


Fig. 1. Graphs for determining the accuracy of a location obtained from two and three position lines

rw

2/2



KRACHKO L.I.

PALLADIN, A.V.; BELIK, Ya.V.; KRACHKO, L.I.

Rate of protein restoration in the brain as affected by stimulation and inhibition and the animal's age [with summary in English].  
Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:359-368 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiyev.
  - (BRAIN, metabolism,  
proteins, eff. of age & drugs stimulating & inhib.  
CNS (Rus))
  - (AGING, effects,  
on brain protein restoration in animals (Rus))
  - (PROTEINS, metabolism,  
brain, eff. of drugs stimulating & inhib. CNS &  
animal's age (Rus))
  - (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, effect of drugs on,  
drugs inhib. & stimulating CNS, eff. on brain protein  
restoration in animals (Rus))

KRACHKO, L.S.

U.S.S.R.

Deaminase of guanine and of ribonucleic acid in *Escherichia coli* variants grown in the presence of *Salmonella brislow* autoinfectants. O. Ya. Rasnitsin and L. S. Krachko (Inst. Microbiol., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R.). Abstracts, 2 hr. Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R. 16, No. 1, 34-6 (Russian summary, 38-40) (1964). — *S. brislow* 353 and *E. coli* 103 and its variants 38, 106, 125, and 126 M were used. Suspensions of 31-hr. resting cultures were freed from substrate, and acetone (I) glutamine (II), or ribonucleic acid (III) added at the rate of 3-5 mg. per vol. of bacterial suspension containing 2-5 mg. of bacterial N. pH was kept at 7-8. Suspensions of resting bacteria were incubated at 37° for 2 hrs. Deaminase activity was detd. from the NH<sub>3</sub> split off. Following the incubation period the proteins were pptd. with trichloroacetic acid, and NH<sub>3</sub> in the centrifugate was detd. by isothermic distn. Split off NH<sub>3</sub> was found in the substrate-free suspensions of all bacteria, the amt. detd. and subtracted correspondingly from the NH<sub>3</sub> detd. in the substrate suspension. During the 2-hr. incubation, deaminase of 12, coli 103 and of *S. brislow* 353 split off 0.018-0.040 g. NH<sub>3</sub> N, or 5-10% of the N of amino groups of I, and 0.080-0.137 mg. or 51-80% of the N of amino groups of III. No deamination of II was detected. Variant 125 gave similar results. Variants 38 and 106 showed the presence of a slight guanine activity, otherwise their deaminase activity was as above. Variant 126 M differed sharply from its parent culture II, coli 103 and from *S. brislow* 353. Its guanine activity was high (0.140-0.334 mg. NH<sub>3</sub> N, or 40-95%) and the deaminase for I was 5-10 times as high as that of *E. coli* 103 or *S. brislow* 353. U. S. I.

KRACHKO, L.S.

KHAYKINA, B.I.; KRACHKO, L.S.

Extracting and fractionating glycogen from the brain tissue of animals [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.1: 10-19 '57. (MLBA 10:5)

1. Institut biokhimi Akademii nauk Ukrainu'koy RSR, Kiy.  
(GLYCOGEN) (BRAIN)

BELIK, Ya.V.; KRACHKO, L.S.

Intensity of methionine  $S^{35}$  incorporation in nuclear and  
cytoplasmic proteins of the brain tissue of cats. Ukr.  
biokhim.zhur. 31 no.3:322-329 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of  
the U.S.S.R., Kiev.

(METHIONINE)

(PROTEINS)

(BRAIN)

17(3) SOV/20-127-3-64/71  
- AUTHORS: Palladin, A. V., Academician, Belik, Ya. V., Krachko, L. S.  
TITLE: The Incorporation of S<sup>35</sup> Methionine Into the Proteins of  
Different Structural Elements of the Cells of the Hemispheres  
of Cerebrum and Cerebellum  
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 702-705  
(USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Among the data on the protein exchange in the central and  
peripheral nervous system obtained recently by the method of  
radioactive isotopes there are no indications as to the existence  
of this exchange in different intracellular structures of nerve  
tissue. Only individual papers exist on this subject (Refs 1-5).  
It was the authors' object to investigate the restoration rate  
of the proteins in the structures mentioned in the title, namely  
the nuclear, mitochondrial, and microsomatic fractions and in the  
so-called soluble final fraction which are obtained by the  
fractionation of homogenates from nerve tissues. The method of  
fractional (differential) centrifugalization of the homogenates  
mentioned was used in order to obtain these individual cyto-  
plasmatic fractions. The method mentioned was combined with the  
method of labelled atoms. Facts on the protein exchange of those

Card 1/3

The Incorporation of S<sup>35</sup> Methionine Into the  
Proteins of Different Structural Elements of the Cells of the Hemisphere of  
Cerebrum and Cerebellum

structural elements can be found by the investigation of the incorporation rate of radioisotopes in the proteins of individual cell structures. Grown-up cats were used as experimental animals. They received radio-methionine injections 20 hours before they were killed (10,000 impulses/min per 1 g body weight). Then they were beheaded. In order to separate the nuclei, i.e. to obtain the (a) nuclear fraction the homogenate was centrifuged 4 to 6 times at 3 - 5°. (b) The mitochondrial fraction was obtained by further centrifugalization of the homogenate part which had remained above the dregs with (a). (c) The microsomatic fraction was obtained similarly from the liquid of part (b). (d) The soluble fraction remained. Table 1 shows the radioactivity of the proteins of these cell fractions. These results showed that the proteins of various cell fractions are restored at various rates. In the cerebrum as well as the cerebellum the proteins of the microsomatic fraction have the highest rate of exchange. The soluble fraction is similar to that fraction. The proteins of the mitochondrial fraction

Card 2/3

The Incorporation of S<sup>35</sup> Methionine Into the  
Proteins of Different Structural Elements of the Cells of the Hemisphere of  
Cerebrum and Cerebellum

SOV/20-127-3-64/71

have the lowest rate of exchange. In the cerebellum the level of specific radioactivity of the fraction mentioned last is similar to the nuclear fraction. Its proteins show much intenser restoration in the hemispheres than the proteins of the mitochondrial fraction. The restorability of the proteins of the individual cell structures of the cerebellum tissue is greater than that of the corresponding intracellular structures of the cerebral hemisphere. There are 1 table and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959

Card 3/3

BELIK, Ya.V. [Bielik, IA.V.]; KRACHKO, L.S.

Protein metabolism of the brain in hibernating animals. Ukr.  
biokhim. zhur. 33 no.5:684-692 '61. (MIRA 14:1C)

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.  
(PROTEIN METABOLISM) (BRAIN) (HIBERNATION)



COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil  
 Bearing Toxins.  
 ABB. JOUR. : Bot Zhurn-Biologiya, No. 2, 1958, No. 1987  
 AUTHOR : Kruchkovskaya, L.P.  
 TITLE : All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. of Synthetic and Natural  
 : The Problem of Cultivating Tuberosa

ORIG. NO. : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t sintetich. i natural'nykh  
 dushistykh veshchestv. 1957, vyp. 2. 155-158

ABSTRACT : It has been established by experiments on  
 cultivation of tuberosa (T) of the family  
 Amaryllidaceae in the Tadzhik Republic (Re-  
 gionally Auxiliary Point of the All-Union  
 Institute of Experimental Pharmacological Medi-  
 cine) that the cultivation of tuberosa is  
 wholly possible in the Gissar Valley as a  
 potential crop. First class seedling is  
 needed for normal flowering of A. Meritum  
 is made of the necessity of establishing

" Aromatics

ORIG:

1/3

3072 LX  
307250's

В. В. Соловьев. *Вопросы этнографии*, No. 1, 1959, No. 1387

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

345

0.15, 1995.

1-059107 optimum had areas in sowing, sowing, doses and application times for fertilizers, the best time of the day for sowing the harvest, in the methods of drying, preserving and processing the plant material. It is essential that the dynamic composition method be tried out for processing flowers in combination with extraction and that one since the study on cultivating tobacco at Viharsaraya Valley. Shorter description is given of methods

Page: 2/3

COUNTRY :  
ORIGIN :  
:

ABST. JOUR. : Raf Zhur-Biology, No. 1, 1966, No. 1387

ABST. JOUR. :  
: :  
: :  
: :  
: :

CHIC. BUB. :

ABSTRACT : of cultivation, processing and utilization of  
aboard, as well as in Southern Crimea  
and in the Caucasus as an annual crop. - L. N.  
Korolev

WADD: 1/3

- KRACHKOVSKAYA, L. P.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal Plants. Essential Oil Plants. Toxic Plants. II

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, No 34361

Author : Krachkovskaya, L. P.  
Inst : All-Union for Synthetic and Natural Perfumes.  
Title : On the Problem Pertaining to the Reproduction of Patchouli.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.i. in-t sintetichesk. i natural'nykh veshchestv, 1957, vyp. 3, 169-173.

Abstract : Experiments with reproduction of patchouli (Pogostemon patchouli Pell.) were conducted under conditions such as those prevailing in the Gissarskiy valley at the Central-Asiatic Regional Experimental Station. Patchouli, a perennial tropical plant, can be cultivated in the sub-tropical regions of the USSR only as an annual

Card 1/2

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KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.

CA

115

Evolution of the kidney function in children in ontogenesis. III. K. M. Shchelgart and M. V. Krachkovskaya (Republican Pediatr. Inst., Leningrad). *Pediatr. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 37, No. 02 (1951), pt. 1, 1, 44, 45-52. In nursing children the max. resorption of glucose is low (2-4 mg./min.) and the process becomes more active with age, showing a relation between the development of the filtration and resorption mechanisms. In nursing children consumption of NaCl soln. causes a prolonged (1-5 hrs.) reduction of diuresis and lowered elimination of chlorides, with temporary storage of Cl in tissues. Administration of physiol. soln. to nursing children leads to hyperthermic reaction in some individuals, hence such solns. should be used extremely cautiously for very young children. G. M. Korolapoff

KRACHKOVSKAYA, M. V.

"Changes in the Numerical Count of Leukocytes in the Peripheral Blood of the Newborn in Connection with the Ingestion of Food." First Leningrad Medical Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Inst. of Experimental Medicine of the Acad. Med. Sci. USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

Kr. Krachkovskaya, M.V.  
DAVYDOV, S.N.; KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.

Our comments on P.S.Babkin's article "A reflex in children during  
the first months of life." Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.6:800 '57.  
(REFLEXES) (INFANTS) (MLRA 10:10)

DAVYDOV, S.N.; KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.

Clinical significance of the palm head reflex in birth trauma of newborn infants. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 3 no.1:21-23 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.I. Yako)  
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir. - dots.  
A. I. Ivanov)

(INFANTS(NEWBORN)) (BIRTH INJURIES)  
(REFLEXES)



KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.

Role of the act of sucking in the regulation of the peripheral  
leukocyte count in newborn infants. Fiziol. zhur. 45 no.5:527-531  
My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta im. akad. I.P. Pavlova, Laboratoriya gazoobmena i teploob-  
mena Otdela obshchey fiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny  
AMN SSSR.

(INFANTS, NUTRITION,

eff. of act of sucking on leukocyte count in newborn inf.,  
comparison with artif. feeding (Rus))

(LEUKOCYTES COUNT,

same)

KLUSHINA, T.A.; KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.; MASLENNIKOVA, L.K.

Influenza-like diseases in the newborn. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 5  
no.1:13-18 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. I.I. Yakovlev) Gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach N.G. Grigor'yeva) i laboratorii grippa Instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny imeni Pastera (zav. M.A. Fridman).

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)--DISEASES)

KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.; ROMANOVSKIY, R.M.

"Intracranial trauma" in newborn infants and its causes. Sbor.  
nauch. trud.Kaf.akush. 1 gin. 1 LMI no.2:245-252'61.

(MIRA 16:7)

(FETUS--DISEASES)

VAYSMAN, L.E.; KRACHKOVSKAYA, M.V.

Outcome of labor for fetuses - newborn infants of women with  
arterial hypotension. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. i gin. 1  
IMI no.2:218-227'61. (MIRA 16:7)  
(FETUS) (HYPOTENSION)

KRACHKOVSKAYA, N.G. [author]; GUTKIN, A. [reviewer].

"Education of children with poor eyesight." N.G. Krachkovskaia. Reviewed  
by A. Gutkin. Gig. i san. no. 7:62-63 J1 '53. (MLRA 6:7)  
(Children, Abnormal and backward) (Defective sight in children)  
(Krachkovskaia, N.G.)

KRACHKOVSKAYA, N.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHAGOV, M.A.

Arranging work and instruction for adolescents with visual disorders. Vest. oft. 34 no.6:20-25 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-prakticheskogo instituta glaznykh bolezney (dir.prof. B.N.Kalashnikov)

(VISION,

disord. in adolescents in indust.)

(ADOLESCENCE, diseases

vision disord. in indust.)

(INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONS,

employment of adolescents with vision disord.)

KRACHKOVSKAYA, V.A.

KRACHKOVSKIY, Ignatiy Yulianovich, akademik; GORDIEVSKIY, V.A., akademik, red.[deceased]; TSERETELI, G.V., red.; BERTEL'S, Ye.E., red.; KRACHKOVSKAYA, V.A., doktor istoricheskikh nauk, prof., red.; ZAKHODER, B.N., doktor istoricheskikh nauk, prof., red.; BELYAYEV, V.I., kand.filologicheskikh nauk, red.; KIL'BERG, Kh.I., kand.istoricheskikh nauk, red.; KONAKOV, A.P., red.izd-va; BLEYKH, E.Yu., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye sochinenia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.4. 1957. 919 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Tsereteli, Bertel's)  
(Geography, Medieval)

BA KRACHKOVSKIY, M.V.

AK

Evolution of kidney function in children in ontogenesis. III.  
K. M. Steingart and M. V. Krachkovsky. (*J. Physiol., USSR*, 1951,  
87, 86-92).—Observations were made on infants (3 days-1 year)  
and on older children (2-10 years) of excretion of glucose, Cl,  
creatinine, and water after intravenous injection of these substances.  
Max. glucose absorption in infants is low both absolutely (2-4  
mg./min.) and relatively (18-4-87-2 mg./min./1.73 sq. m. of  
body-surface). With increasing age, glomerular filtration rate and  
glucose reabsorption capacity both increase at about the same rate.  
Injection of Cl<sup>-</sup> solutions in infants leads to Cl<sup>-</sup> and water retention  
with little diuresis and in some cases is followed by a hyperthermic  
reaction  
D. H. SMYTH



KRACHKOVSKIY, N. N.

The following is among dissertations of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinin:

"Analysis of Commutation Systems of Hydroelectric Stations." 24 May 1948. Commutation problems of hydroelectric stations are examined with the exception of small stations having a capacity of up to 5 MW. Notice is made of the characteristics of hydroelectric stations in comparison with thermal stations and general conditions are established with respect to the energy conditions of their operation and methods of distribution of the energy. An examination is made of the problems of the inclusion of the hydroelectric station in the system and of the influence on the commutation arrangement of the conditions of stable parallel operation of the hydroelectric station with the system.

SO: M-1048, 28 Mar 56

KRACHKOVSKIY, N. N.

May 49

USSR/Electronics  
Automatic Regulations  
Electrical Equipment

"Scientific and Technical Session on Automatics and Telomechanics (Leningrad Section of VN-ITOE, Leningrad, February 1949)," N.N. Krachkovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, 1½ pp

"Gidroteky Stroi" No 5

Lists reports on automatics and telemechanics, chiefly on automatic control of frequency, switches, lead-ins, synchronization, and power in generators, transformers, electric motors, and transmission lines, and on relay guards for circuits and generators. Also reports on Uzbekenergo, Moscow Canal, Uglichskaya, Yerevanskaya, and Raukhial'skaya hydrostations. Cites a 1,500,000-ruble saving in Uzbekenergo through a 70% personnel reduction.

PA 50/49<sup>T</sup>29

SA

1941, Block transmission of electrical energy.  
N. Krasnikovskii. *Elektricheskoe* (No. 4) 11 9

The two distinct systems of very high power long-distance transmission, i.e. interconnected (for parallel) and block transmission, are compared with reference to experience gained in the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. The block system has the great advantage that an interaction of individual block lines is practically eliminated, thus rendering outages of single branches much more harmless. The problem of the dynamic stability of the transmission line itself does not arise at all, although it still exists when faults at the receiving end occur. The static stability conditions are identical for both types. Fault clearing and the distribution of the supply between the various power stations is much more rapid and clear in the block system of transmission even without means for automatic synchronization of the stations and rapid-reclosing equipment of the lines. The block system thus appears to be preferable from every point of view.

B-64  
f

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1941, Block transmission of electrical energy.

KRACHKOVSKIY, N. N.

USSR/Electricity - Electrical Networks  
Standard, Voltage

May 50

"On the Draft of a Standard for Nominal Voltages of Stationary Electrical Networks,"  
Prof M. A. Shatelen, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad Polytech Inst imeni Kalinin;  
V. N. Antonov, Engr, Min of Light Ind USSR; M. N. Krachkovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, Gidroelectro-  
proyekt; A. G. Zakharin, Dr Tech Sci, Power Eng Inst imeni Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci  
USSR; L. Ye. Ebin, Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Inst for Electrification of Agr; K. Ye.  
Bulgakov, Engr, "Elektroapparat" Plant; A. I. Gershengorn, Engr, TsNIEL, Min of Elec Power  
Plants USSR

"Elektrichestvo" No 5, pp 78-83

Presents criticisms of, and suggestions for subject draft standard [See 00-W-13074]

PA 167T16